The People's Korea

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Fatherland Front Names Liaison Representatives of Northern Side

PYONGYANG, February 12 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public the names of those who will be dispatched as liaison representatives of the side of the north for making arrangements for the formation of the Preparatory Committee for National Reunification.

Follows the full text of the information published in this connection by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatharland:

As is known, we proposed in the February 5 statement that the liaison representatives of the side of the north and the liaison representatives of the side of the south meet at Panmunjom at 12 noon on February 20 to make arrangements for the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification.

In this connection we decided to send the following persons as liaison representatives of our side to the prearranged place at the appointed time

1. Representative of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min Jun, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.
2. Representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Li Chang Son, Minister of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.
3. Representative of the Korean Democratic Party Kim Sok Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Pary, on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.
4. Paek Jun Hyok, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, on behalf of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

PYONGYANG, Feb.12, 1979.

Trans-Peninsula "S. Korean Wall" Is under Construction along MDL

The south Koreans are reportedly constructing a huge "wall" like the "Great Wall of China" along the 250km southern part of the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

This was revealed by the Jan. 27 issue of the Japanese local daily "Shinano Mainichi Shimbun."

According to the daily, the controversial south Korean "Great Wall" stands 5m, and measures 2-3m in its top and nearly 10m in its base. The structure is of permanent nature made of stone and concrete.

The huge stone-concrete structure's northern part is concave-shaped. The work on the "south Korean wall" was reportedly started at main front areas from the end of 1977 to the first of 1978 under the personal instructions of Pak Jung Hi. Some part of the wall, the newspaper reported, was already completed on the west front of the MDL north of Seoul and the central front near Cholwon.

The U.S. forces in south Korea call the "south Korean wall" proof of the intension of the Pak authorities not to invade the north and aimed at "defending against the non-existent surprise attack by the north." But, military experts said there is no possibility of such "southward invasion from the north."

The reported construction of the "south Korean wall" totally contradicts the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for peaceful north-south reintegration.

This "visible wall" is obviously a symbolic structure for the perpetuation of the division of the Korean Peninsula as "two Koreas".

Accoding to the "Shinano Mainichi Shimbun," the Seoul diplomatic sources believe that the construction of the "south Korean wall" is possibly intended to give psychological effect as that caused by the "Berlin Wall" which sealed the division of East and West Germany."

As clearly shown in the Jan. 23 4-point proposals of the DPRK Fatherland Front, the DPRK side is making its serious efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. In the absence of such DPRK efforts, another Korean war would start.

The south Korean side is intentionally sharpening the confrontation and distrust, while paying lip service to the "dialogue" and "reunification."

For instance, on Jan. 24, one day after the Jan. 23 proposal for north-south dialogue, Pak Jung Hi said at a "cabinet meeting" "(commented on the growing trend for dialogue)... (people) should not take things easy," and "vigilance should be strengthened."

On the preceding day, Pak addressed at a meeting of officials in charge of security and reserve forces and clamoured that the north was actively preparing for war. He stressed the need to highten the spirit of killing all the invaders at the "initial encounter." Military drill was conducted on Jan. 15 involving 80 coeds of Yonse, Kyonghui and Chonnam universities,

"S. Korean wall" under construction by Pak junta

The Pak junta placed emphasis on the strengthening of "unconventional war capability." (decided when the south Korean army commanders met in Dec. 15, 1978)

This "unconventional war capability" is aimed to disturb and destroy the rear base of the enemy, as shown in the "Fall Eagle," the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise waged last November.

World Public Support DPRK's 4-Point Proposal

Leaders of non- aligned countries express full support to the latest Jan. 23 4-point proposals of the DPRK and the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful national reunion.

The proposals are also widely being reported by foreign mass media.

Foreign Leaders

Joachim Yhomby-Opango, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, on Jan. 26 met Li In Gyu, DPRK ambassador to his country and expressed his support to the statement of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Referring to the statement, the president stressed that the reunification of Korea is not only the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people in the north and south but also a common desire and cause of all the peace-loving people of the world.

The president said that the proposals contained in the statement are most reasonable and just ones for removing the tension in Korea, achieving national reconciliation and unity and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves. He noted that the proposals accord with the aspiration of the peaceloving people of the world for the relaxation of the general tension in the world at present and peace.

Pointing out that the policies of national reunfication put forward by Comrade President Kim Il Sung are most just ones, the Congolese president said that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on their basis.

The party and people of the Congo and I will invariably extend as ever active support to the cause of Korean reunification, he stressed.

Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, on Jan. 29 met Son Chang Su, DPRK ambassador to his country and rendered the support to the statement of the DFRF, CC.

The president said:

I am very happy to note that the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung enjoys the unanimous support of the entire Korean people and the world people and is being carried into reality today.

The Benin party and government will support to the end the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung till its implementation.

The realization of north-south dialogue and contact will be a victory of the peace-loving policy of the Korean government and a victory of the peoples of the developing countries and the Third World countries.

Daniel Muchiwa Lisulo, Prime Minister of Zambia, met Chae Hwa Sop, DPRK ambassador to his country on Jan. 5.

Extending full support to the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for national reunification, he evinced the belief that the reunification of Korea would be realized without fail.

El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, on Jan. 9 met Kim Jin Gi, DPRK ambassador to his country and expressed full support to the Korean reunification.

The president said that Gabon would make every possible effort for its solution.

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on Jan. 12 met Li Jun Ok, DPRK ambassador to his country.

Pointing to the favourable development of relations between Guyana and Korea, the prime minister stressed that Guyana would continue to support the struggle of the Korean people for the cause of national reunification.

Edward M. Sokoine, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, on Jan. 15 received Chong Nam Ho, DPRK ambassador to his country.

Pointing to the question of developing the relations between Tanzania and he declared that Tanzania deems it her duty to support the struggle of the Korean people against imperialism and for the reunification of the country.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, on Jan. 22 met Chon Myong Gyong, DPRK ambassador to his country.

The president expressed satisfaction at the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Togo. Referring to the problem of Korean reunification, the president said:

The Togolese Government and people will make every possible effort to support the cause of Korean reunification and firmly support the Korean people till the final victory of the cause.

Papers

The Chinese paper "Workers' Daily" on Feb. 2 carried an article under the headline "Korea Advances Important Proposals for the Country's Peaceful Reunification. Door Left Open for North-South Dialogue."

The paper said:

The statement fully reflects another great effort exerted by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government and people for a dialogue between the north and south and national reunification.

This fully conforms with the ardent desire of the entire Korean nation and its basic interests. And this is of weighty significance in removing the tension and the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and safeguarding peace, security and stability in the Northeast Asian region.

This is why the statement won the support of the peaceloving people the world over as soon as it was published.

The Romanian paper "Apararea Patriei" Jan.31 carried an article headlined "Major Contribution of Weighty Significance in the Realisation of the Cause of Korean Reunification and Peace and Security in the World" fully supporting the statement of the CC of the DFRF.

The paper said:

The Romanian people filled with the spirit of militant and internationalist solidarity and the feelings of warm fraternal friendship for the Korean people have always expressed and express practical and active support to the sustained efforts.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has already correctly clarified the stand of our party and government, Romania has resolutely supported and supports the just and constructive policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the proposals of the DPRK for the realization of the legitimate national desire of the entire Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

On the basis of this firm stand, the public opinion of our country enthusiastically welcomes the new proposals of the DPRK and appraises them as realistic ones which will open a bright prospect of victory for the cause of Korean reunification.

The paper continued:

The proposals of the DPRK and their realisation will have a great bearing not only on the future of the Korean people but also on the improvement of the world situation as a whole. The United States' withdrawal of its troops from south Korea according to its pledges will be a positive step for the realisation of these proposals.

The Peruvian paper "El Comercio" Jan.31 commented on the statement of the CC of the DFRF and the statement of its secretariat under the headline "Korea, Reunification, Common Goal."

The paper said:

Today the Koreans, a homogeneous nation divided artificially, ardently desire the reunification of their country into one.

For the realisation of this desire, the Korean people are ready to reunify the country, shelving the difference of system.

The secretariat of the CC of the DFRF in Pyongyang proposed to hold early in April, earlier than had been proposed, the talks of woking-level representatives for the preparation of the whole-nation congress seeking the peaceful reunification of the country. The talks of momentous significance had been expected to be held in June.

The north ceased the propaganda of censure and is creating a climate for the reunification.

But numerous problems to be settled yet remain on the way of reunification.

We are convinced that these problems will be solved in a short time.

Rodong Sinmun on Nat'l Reunion Preparatory Comm.

(See the full text on page 2)

"The formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification is an urgent question which brooks no delay either in view of the demand of dialogue and negotiation for the solution of the reunification question or historic experiences of the aspiration of the entire Korean people. Our new proposal is another important initiative indicating a short-cut to arranging an all-nation dialogue and negotiation at the present juncture and achieving the country's reunification and it is a fair and above-board proposal acceptable to all."

This is run by the Feb. 6 Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) editorial under the title of "New Progressive Proposal for Dialogue and Reunification."

Our people's cause of national reunification, the editorial read, is an important question concerning the destiny of the nation: it is a noble patriotic cause of the whole nation in which each Korean is vitally interested.

Indicating that it is a matured problem practically on the order of the day to solve the reunfication question by means of a wide-range dialogue and negotiation which can represent the general will of the nation, it noted that:

Under the present situation in which the north-south dialogue for reunification should be conducted in full scale and a broad theatre of negotiation reflecting the general will of the nation like the whole-nation congress be arranged, the coordination commission has already become an unreasonable one.

Emergency Meet of Non-Aligned States at Foreign Ministers Level in Mozambique

An extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries at the level of foreign ministers was held recently in Maputo, Mozambique.

It was attended by more than 70 delegations and delegates from non-aligned countries including a delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il, national liberation movement organizations and international organisations.

It discussed chiefly the situation in Southern Africa, especially the questions of supporting and encouraging the national liberation struggle of the southern African people, liquidating cursed imperialism, colonialism and racism in this region and establishing national self-determination.

The head of the delegation of the DPRK made a speech at the meeting.

Underlining the significance of the work of pooling the strength of the non-aligned countries and supporting and encouraging the liberation struggle of the southern African people, he stressed that the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will as always support the liberation struggle of the southern African people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and actively support and encourage the just cause of the peoples of the frontline countries valiantly fighting against the racist cliques.

The final document adopted at the meeting called upon the non-aligned countries to support the just struggle of the southern African people for achieving the national liberation and winning freedom and independence.

It stressed that to defend the policies and principles of the non-aligned movement is a firm guarantee in defending the genuine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states and supporting the struggle of the peoples still under the colonialist oppression and racist domination.

Mass Rally in Denmark

A mass meeting supporting the statement of the CC of the DFRF for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with renewed efforts was held in Copenhagen on Jan. 29 under the sponsorship of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association.

A statement supporting the statement of the CC of the DFRF was adopted at the meeting.

The new national salvation proposals contained in the statement of the CC of the DFRF reflect the unanimous desire of the world people. They are most fair and reasonable proposals for achieving the reunification of Korea by means of dialogue and collaboration, the statement said and continued:

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be realised by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

Calling upon all the political parties and public organisations of south Korea to respond fully to the four-point national salvation proposals put forward in the statement of the CC of the DFRF, the statement appealed to all the progressive peoples of the world to actively encourage and support the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

No one should interfere in the Korean question, it noted.

Tass on U.S.'s Force Buildup in S. Korea

(See related story on page3)

Tass exposed on Jan. 30 that the United States is trying to justify force build-up in south Korea.

It said:

After the publicity campaign in connection with the "withdrawal" of U.S. land forces from south Korea, which was used for actually justifying the American air force and naval build-up in that area, the American militarists are now widely spreading the myth of a "communist threat from the north seeking termination of the land force withdrawal from the Korean Peninsula, which was announced earlier. This has been again borne out by the hearings in the House Armed Services Committee, which were addressed by Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones.

This committee, as was already reported, has recently issued a report calling in question the advisability of the American programme for land force withdrawal from south Korea.

H.Brown declared in his speech that the U.S. administartion continues to be for the withdrawal of U.S. land forces from south Korea. But, however, he at the same time stipulated that the U.S.A. will remain a "Pacific power." We intend to remain there a military power, he pointed out. In his words, the U.S. air force potential in south Korea has recently grown 20 per cent, while the U.S. naval force in the Pacific is receiving the latest frigates, destroyers and jet fighter planes. I believe that we can preserve military balance there through a planned perfection of our forces, he stressed.

Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was even more frank. He admitted that the Pentagon's upper echelons are continuing a discussion of the question whether it is advisable to withdraw the American land troops from south Korea.

KOREA FOCUS

Damping N-S Dialogue

By U. Choe

Reports from Seoul say that the Pak junta is now in the process of building a 250km-long 5m-high wall along the Military Demarcation Line. This news has come as a damper on the growing climate for north-south dialogue.

The construction of the "Berlin Wall" led to the eventual perpetuation of the division of Germany into East and West Germanies. "A people with two states" is an undeniable reality on German soil, as it reflects the shared aspirations of the Germans and enjoys support from the neighboring countries.

The Korean people, however, want one Korea, a reunified Korea. The persistent tensions on the Korean Peninsula stem from its division into north and south. This awareness reinforces the desires of the Korean people and peoples in the rest of the world to see peace preserved through the reunification of Korea. The concept of the Pak junta of the Korean solution is "a two-German solution."

Pak Advocates 'German Solution'

Pak Jung Hi took advantage of the American visit by Chinese vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping to send a personal letter to President Carter, asking him to convey his junta's view to the Chinese leader. According to the south Korean daily *Tong-A Ilbo*, Pak's message proposes a coexistence of north and Korea and acknowledgement of Korea's division in an East-West Germany way. The message was delivered to the American leader a few days prior to Pak's Jan. 19 bid for "resumed talks without any preconditions." A similar message was communicated to Japan.

If all these reprots are true, it follows that Pak's reunification proposal turns out to be a proposal for division: His offer for "unconditional resumption of talks" carries with it the worst precondition: talks for division.

A "German solution" has remained a key objective of the Pak junta. On Oct. 18 last year south Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin said at a "parliamentary meeting": "A co-existence of north and south Korea will likely continue for the time being like East and West Germanies. A particular mention should be made of the fact that the Pak junta is recently clamoring about the "growing ethnical difference between north and south." Their view is that the Korean people is being divided into two ethnically different peoples due to the establishment of the two differing systems. They argue that the difference is apparent in politics, the economy, culture, morality and all other areas of social life. So do they claim that removal of such difference should be carried out first before any reunification effort.

As usual, herein lies a dangerous trap. The "East-West German solution" is a "two-state" formula, a splitting solution, as stipulated in the constitutions of East and West Germanies. The advocate of "a German solution" is tantamount to a demand for territorial division. As for "ethnical difference," any present difference between north and south is a result of the division of Korea. What still characterizes the Korean nation is its homogeneity. This Korean identity is far more visible than the so-called difference. This is the reason why the fifty million Koreans all aspire after national reunification. What is now important in achieving reunification is to seek for national unity on the basis of homogeneity, not to stress or play up the difference.

S. Korean People's View

In March, 1977, a "Charter for Democracy and National Salvation" was issued by prominent democratic campaigners. Among them were former "president" Yun Po Sun; former "foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong; the Quaker leader Rev. Ham Sok Hon, first president of the ruling Democratic Republican Party the late Jong Gu Yong; former editor in-chief *Tong-A Ilbo* Chon Kwan Woo; leader of the Democratic Unity Party Yang Il Dong, Roman Catholic Bishop Daniel Chi Hak Sun; and the minister Pak Hyong Gyoo. The March 1 manifesto said: "It is the paramount task of all the people in all walks of life to fight for democracy, national sovereignty and national reunification." Then a movement was launched to get signatures supporting the constitution. The campaign's head office unveiled its prospectus, "The Road of the Charter for National Salvation through Democracy." It reads: "The only way to peace on the Korean Peninsula is through achieving an authentic unity among the people and a secure confidence at home and abroad in our social system, through realization of democracy which faithfully represents the true will and true interests of people in all walks of life and by promoting sincere north-south dialogue based on mutual respect for each other's social systems, in order to achieve great national unity and reconciliation and end the self-destructive mutual hostility and the current armament race. Realization of democracy in the south would encourage and compel people in the north to enter such a dialogue."

These documents give how the people view the reunification issue and north-south dialogue. In short, they hold that the genuine will of the people in all walks of life should be reflected in order to bring a durable peace and reunification to the Korean Peninsula. They think it is necessary to have sincere talks started to achieve national unity and reconciliation.

Excessive Restrictions On Dissent

These only too natural public demands have been muzzled by the Pak junta which is determined to prevent representatives of the masses from participating in north-south talks. For example, the Pak junta is obsessed with having talks between those in authority or resuming the North-South Coordinating Commission. Pak appears to be trying to protect the partisan interests of the ruling party and his one man dictatorial rule.

Immediately after the start of north-south talks the Pak junta declared "state of emergency" (in 1971) and "martial law" and "October yusin regime" (in 1972), citing the "threat from the north." In an annual human rights report to the congress the U.S. State Department, disputing the contention that restrictions on political dissent are needed to present a solid front against the DPRK, observed: "The department continues to view the restrictions on the peaceful expression of dissent and other controls in Korea... as excessive in relation to the threat under which the nation lives, and as contrary to international human rights standards." Such ongoing crackdown on democratic forces may be interpreted as hindering the sincere efforts of the DPRK for resumption of north-south talks.

It should be recalled that starting on Feb. 1, Pyongyang has ceased all its propaganda against the south which refuses to take a similar step. Seoul is intensifying all its slanders against the north. The south Koreans are going the length of building a huge concrete wall along the 38th Parallel. All these actions run counter to north-south dialogue.

Rodong Sinmun Describes Proposed Reunion Preparatory Com. as Realistic, Necessary for Dialogue

— Rodong Sinmun Editorial —

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) February 6 carries an editorial headlined "New Progressive Proposal for Dialogue and Reunification," which reads in full:

☆ ☆

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on February 5 again published a statement containing a new proposal at a time when the voices at home and abroad supporting our initiative for the reunification of the fatherland were growing louder day by day and the ardent desire and expectation of the whole nation for dialogue and negotiation were growing more intense.

In the statement, it, reflecting the will of the Government of our Republic, the Workers' Party of Korea and other political parties and public organisations, proposed the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification to replace the north-south coordination commission and defined its composition and scale, duty and role, etc.

This new proposal of ours for the for mation of the preparatory committee for national reunification as a preliminary consultative body for all-national dialogue and negotiation is a realistic one of momentous significance in the solution of the reunification question.

In the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on January 23 we already put forward 4-point proposals as practical measures for breaking the present deadlock on the way of reunification and realizing peaceful reunification and in a statement of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published on January 27 proposed that the date of the talks of working-level representatives for the convocation of the whole-nation congress be moved up to early April, if possible. And, through a statement of the Korean Central News Agency on January 31, we reaffirmed the idea and principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement and, on our own initiative, totally stopped the censure of the other side all over the northern hal..

These proposals and measures on our part aroused a storm of support and sympathy at home and abroad, as they reflected the unanimous demand of the whole nation and the desire of the world people for north-south dialogue and peaceful reunification, and opened a bright prospect in paving way for reunification.

All these proposals and measures put forward and carried into practice by us on our own initiative are a clear token of our earnest and sincere efforts to open the door of north-south dialogue and reunification at any cost.

Formation of Preparatory Com. As a Consultative Body

Our new proposal for the inauguration of a preparatory committee for national reunification is another proof of these earnest efforts and patriotic stand of ours.

This proposal is a new and progressive measure for arranging a dialogue and negotiation between the north and south and taking a big step toward the solution of the reunification question.

The preparatory committee for national reunification proposed by us would be a consultative body suited to the character of the question of national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Reunifying the country is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation, and a national task feasible only when the whole nation unites efforts and struggles for it in firm unity."

Our people's cause of national reunification is an important question concerning the destiny of the nation; it is a noble patriotic cause of the whole nation in which each Korean is vitally interested.

For a correct solution of the question of national reunification, the strength of all compatriots must be united and the general will of the nation be fully reflected. To this end, the representatives of the political parties and organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south, not only certain groupings or a few specified persons, should sit at one place and have an open-hearted consultation of the reunification question.

The formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification is a most realistic way for arranging the all-national dialogue and negotiation and effectively solving the reunification question in conformity with this demand.

The preparatory committee for national reunification may be represented by the political parties and organisations at home and abroad aspiring after national reconciliation and peaceful reunification, the authorities of the north and south included, and, as for its scale, it may be composed of a small number of persons.

The preparatory committee for national reunification may also discuss the problem of convening the whole-nation congress and a number of other problems arising in the final preparations for the reunification of the country.

For this, the preparatory committee for national reunification could fully reflect the will of the nation and discuss and solve in a most democratic way the question of reunification in conformity with the demand and interests of the whole nation and satisfactorily and effectively play its function and role as a preliminary consultative body.

Urgent Question Which Brooks No Delay

The formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification is fully justifiable also in view of the realistic demand for dialogue and negotiation.

To realize national reunification is an ardent desire of the entire Korean people and to participate in the solution of the reunification question is an irresistible, unanimous will of all Koreans at home and abroad.

After the publication of the epochal proposal for arranging a dialogue between the north and the south and convening the whole-nation congress in the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, compatriots of broad strata at home and abroad warmly welcome and support it and political parties and organizations expressed their earnest intention to send their delegates to the whole-nation congress and talks of working-level representatives for its preparations.

This is a manifestation of the patriotic stand out of the noble sense of national duty and is their inalienable right. A rostrum to express their opinion on the question of reunification must be offered to all the groupings and organizations and patriotic personages who treasure the country and nation and desire the reunificatin of the nation.

Our new proposal to inaugurate the preparatory committee for national reunification fully conforms with such demand of all the fellow countrymen. It is a matured problem practically on the order of the day to solve the reunification question by means of a wide-range dialogue and negotiation which can represent the general will of the nation.

Today when the voices of the entire compatriots to directly participate in the dialogue and negotiation for reunification are becoming louder, it is clear that it is impossible to accomplish the cause of reunification, the nation-wide cause facing the nation in conformity with the will and interrests of the entire Korean people through such as extremely limited body as the coordination commission.

The coordination commission could play a certain role in rejoining a severed ties of the nation, easing tension and coordinating the north-south relations in the first days when the door of north-south dialogue was opened, breaking the barrier that had been lying between the north and south for a long period.

Under the present situation in which the north-south dialogue for reunification should be conducted in full scale and a broad theatre of negotiation reflecting the general will of the nation like the whole-nation congress be arranged, the coordination commission has already become an unrealistic and unreasonable one.

Moreover, the coordination commission could not fully reflect the will of the nation for its limitations and, therefore, it could not act in conformity with the expectation of the whole nation and eventually lost the meaning of its existence. If one cling to such a limited body as the coordination commission which has done its mission, it will never be beneficial, but will play a role of brake in promoting the solution of the reunification question.

Realistic Demand for Dialogue And Negotiation

The formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification is an urgent question which brooks no delay either in view of the demand of dialogue and negotiation for the solution of the reunification question or historic experiences or the aspiration and desire of the entire Korean people. Our new proposal is another important initiative indicating a short-cut to arranging an all-national dialogue and negotiation at the present juncture and achieving the country's reunification and it is a fair and above-board proposal acceptable to all.

The statement even specified that a meeting between the liaison representatives in the north and south should be held at Panmunjom on February 20 to form this consultative body, beside defining the duty, composition, and scale of the preparatory committee for national reunification.

If the preparatory committee for national reunification is formed and operated with representatives of political parties and organizations which can reflect the will of the entire Korean people, the limitations of the coordination commission will be overcome and a broad way be opened to accomplish the national cause in conformity with the noble idea of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Our new proposal evoked wide-spread repercussions and sympathy at home and abroad as soon as it was made public for the patriotic ardent desire contained in it and its validity.

It is the unanimous cherished desire of the whole nation and an urgent task which brooks not a moment's delay to put an end to the tragedy of national split and achieve national reunification.

We must not hand down the divided country to the future generation, but solve the reunification question by our own efforts within our generation.

Anyone who is concerned for the future destiny of the nation and desires the peaceful reunification of the country cannot turn his face away from our new proposal to form the preparatory committee for national reunification nor hesitate to come out to the site of the all-national dialogue and negotiation.

We firmly believe that all the people at home and abroad aspiring after peaceful reunification will actively respond to our new proposal with one common idea, the idea of great national unity.

Nothing can smother the demand and aspiration of the entire fellow countrymen to settle the question of national reunification by the general will and united strength of the nation. **(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)**

Nat'l Reunion Preparatory Com. Reflects General Will of Nation

The DPRK Fatherland Front on Feb. 5 proposed to form a preparatory committee for national reunification. For this purpose, the Front suggested liaison representatives of both the north and the south meet at Panmunjom at 12 hours on Feb. 20.

The proposed preparatory committee will consist of such representatives of political parties and organizations at home and abroad as devoted to national reconciliation, including the northern and southern authorities. For the effective management, it will be steered by a small number of persons.

The preparatory committee will discuss a process of the convening of the whole nation congress and a series of matters to arise in the preparations for the eventual reunification of the country.

Pyongyang's new proposal is a realistic step for the resumption of the long-suspended north-south dialogue, which has been urged to promote the reunification of the country. It is also an expression of the DPRK's consistent effort to set up a reasonable framework for the earlier reunification.

In particular, the new proposal is fully justifiable as it accords with the will and demand of the Korean people.

The preparatory committee to be formed is suited to the character of the reunification issue.

The issue is a matter of importance concerning the destiny of the whole nation. So, its solution is vital to the entire Koreans.

Reunification is a due course to restore the territory and people wrested by foreign forces and thereby to establish national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale. Therefore all the Koreans share vital interests in this issue.

Subsequently, such a vital issue should not be put at the disposal of certain authorities and parties. If so, national reintegration could not be realized successfully in conformity with the will of the whole nation.

Only when representatives of political parties and organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south gather at one place and have an open-hearted debate, the reunification issue can be reasonably solved in accordance with the general will of the entire nation.

Only the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification can meet such requirements, pave a way for pan-national dialogue and bring a long-awaited acceptable solution to the reunification issue.

The present situation urgently demands that the whole nation of the north and south should be represented in a dialogue for national reintegration.

This requires the crippled north-south coordination commission to be replaced by a effective organ.

The coordination commission had played a role and been needed in rejoining the severed ties of the nation and coordinating the north-south relations at the time when the tightly closed door of north-south dialogue opened for the first time.

One year after the publication of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement witnessed that the coordination commission had failed to play such an active part, as expected by the entire nation and lost the significance of its continued existence.

The purpose of the coordination commission lied in: seeking a solution to the reunification problem on the basis of the mutually agreed principles of reunification in the joint statement; improving and developing the relationship between the north and south; and cooperating in various fields of common concerns.

Seoul, a party to the joint statement, acted contrary to its ideal. While arguing the "peaceful reunification," they openly advocated "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue."

On top of this, the south Korean authorities have engrossed in military buildup, in pursuit of "two Koreas" in collusion with Washington.

On the other hand, they suppressed democratic south Koreans calling for the independent and peaceful reunification. At the variance with the national will they claimed their monopoly of the reunification issue.

In a desperate effort to suppress an even mounting grass-roots demands for national reunification, the south Korean authorities set up a dictatorial "yusin system." What is more, they abducted a democratic leader Kim Dae Jung, who was an opposition "presidential" candidate, from Tokyo where he was in exile in 1973.

Under these circumstances, the north-south dialogue was suspended and came to a standstill.

Consequently, it is impossible to carry out the national cause in accordance with the will of the entire people through such a limited body as the coordination commission consisting of authorities alone.

Among other things, voices are higher among fellow countrymen at home and abroad to join in a pan-national panel on reunification.

Then, the formation of the preparatory committee for national reunification is urgently required.

Its inauguration and functioning will help overcome the limitations of the coordination commission and open a clearcut way to solve the reunification issue in a democratic and effective way, so as to reflect the will and interests of all the Korean people on the ideas and principles of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

Juche-Orientation of National Economy

High quality coal is produced in large quantities at the Anju Combined Coal Mine.

The DPRK's independent national economy is steadily developing when the chronic stagflation is gripping other countries.

Last year, the DPRK's industry grew at an amazing rate of 17 per cent far higher than 12.1 per cent rate envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Furthermore, the plan of gross industrial output value for the first month of this year was fulfilled at 121 per cent.

Especially great successes were achieved in fields such as the power industry, the mining industry, the metal industry and the machine building industry.

Playing great role in these successes were the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Kaechon District Coal Mining Complex, the Komdok Mine, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Pyongyang Textile Combine and the Kim Chaek Fisheries Station.

This fact clearly shows that definite priority is given to the mining industry and solving fuel and raw materials as set forth by the 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Nov. 27 and 28 and reclarified in President Kim Il Sung's New Year address.

In the DPRK, the industry grew at a high rate of 12.8 per cent on an annual average in the period between 1961 and 1970 when the task of socialist industrialization was pused ahead on an overall scale. It chalked up the high rate of 16.3 per cent during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan for consolidating and developing the successes of socialist industrialization and promoting the technical revolution to a new, higher stage.

A control room of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant

Today the Korean heavy industry has a powerful engineering industry as its core and is equipped with all key branches. It meets 98 per cent of its demand for machinery with home products. The share of the engineering industry in industrial production grew from 5.1 per cent to 33.7 per cent in the period from 1946 (the year following liberation) to 1977.

Along with the engineering, such key heavy industrial domains as the power, extractive, metal, chemical and building-materials inoustries and light inoustry have rapidly developed, with the result that the country ranks among developed countries in the per capita output of major industrial gooas today.

This year, the second year of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan, continued efforts will be made to accelerate Juche-orientation, mouernization and scientification of the national economy, the basic task of the new long-term plan and a strategic policy to be consistently adhered to in the socialist economic construction in the future.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy by drawing on the resources and techniques of one's own country to suit its actual conditions.

The most important thing in Juche-orienting the national economy is to develop industry by using the raw materials of one's own country.

This year, the country will firmly adhere to the principle of developing industry with its own raw materials and strive to consummate metallurgy based on home fuel.

The country has depended on the home resources for more than 70 per cent of the industrial raw materials. With a goal to raise industrial production 2.2 times during the new long-term plan, it is expanding and consolidating still further the raw material, fuel and power basis already built.

The country will produce 70 million to 80 million tons of coal, 16 million tons of iron ores and 1 million tons of non-ferrous metal in the final year of the new long-term plan.

Under the party's policy of giving definite precedence to mining industry, such large coal mines as the Anju Combined Coal Mine, and the Tokchon and Kaechon District coal mines and such large mines are being reconstructed and expanded on an extensive scale and new mines developed.

In his New Year address, President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Coal is the major resource of fuel and power in our country; it is a priceless wherewithal of Juche industry. Coal is indispensable for generating electricity, running factories and turning out various manufactured goods."

Unlike the oil-importing countries such as Japan, West Germany, France and England, the DPRK's industry will be never adversely affected by the "oil crisis."

The rapidly-developing industries of the DPRK requires a sharp increase in coal production: steel-making, chemical industry, expanded railroad freight volume, construction of many thermal power stations, introduction of coal gasification and massproduction of various kinds of better-quality consumer products such as chemical fibre, synthetic rubber, daily necessaries, chemicals, chemical raw materials.

The DPRK has deposits of an estimated 14,000 million tons of coal (anthracite and soft coal). It plans to dig out 70-80 million tons of coal which compares with the present output of 50 million tons.

Large coal mines are now being expanded and the construction of new ones are being sped up to markedly increase the per pit coal output and medium and small-scale coal mines developed on a large scale.

Continued efforts are being bent on conducting the prospecting for the future purposes and the prospecting for the present in a big way and the prospecting the the depths and the surrounding areas intensified to secure sufficient coal cutting faces.

High-speed tunnelling is being widely applied at the coal mines to keep tunnelling definitely ahead of coal production and pit construction being sped up to modernize and concrete more pits.

Large-size, modern and high-speed machines are being applied to effect the comprehensive mechanization and automation there.

Entering this year, the Anju District Coal Mining Complex has raised the daily coal output 1.5-1.7 times as against last year's.

The nation's biggest high-caloric coal production base, the complex plays a big role in more satisfatorily solving the country's fuel and power problem.

In his New Year address President Kim Il Sung said that efforts should be concentrated especially on the coal mines in the Anju area which have large deposits and wide prospects so that these coal mines would double their output this year over last year and raise the coal production capacity to the level of 15 million tons in the near future.

The coal mine in this area are speeding up the large-scale pit construction to create additional coal production capacity this year.

The coal mines there have made a big stride forward in the comprehensive mechanisation and automation of operations.

Iron ore deposits in Korea are estimated at 10 billion tons. The Musan Mine in North Hamgyong Province, the biggest in the DPRK, alone has an estimated 1.3 billion tons of deposits.

The country plans to annually produce 16 million tons of iron ore during the new plan period to be one of the largest per capita iron ore producers. Among the promising mines are the Musan Mine, the Tokhyon Mine, the Unryul Mine and the Komdok Mine.

The Musan Mine, a giant iron mine with inexhaustible deposits in the northern region of the country, has a history of more than 500 years. In the new long-term plan period, it will make further advance as a large-scale modern mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons of magnesite concentrates.

Washington's Maneuvers Intensify Tension in Korea

by S. O. Cho

Recently, the Carter administration has been loudly shouting about the danger of "southward aggression from the north," in an attempt to justify its policy of aggression on Korea and intensify tension on the peninsula when Pyongyang is making every possible effort to resume talks for the country's reunification.

"1980 Defense Report"

U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown Jan. 25 submitted his second annual defense report to the Congress, in which he stated that if another Korean War (June, 1950--July, 1953) were to break out, the United States could "mount obviously larger efforts than it did in 1951."

While noting that north Korea remains "unpredictable—and it could distrupt the peace of the peninsula and embroil the great powers," Brown emphasized that "if a comparable situation (like the 1950 Korean War) were to arise, "aside from the 2nd Infantry Division, the principal U.S. forces immediately available for action in the theater will 10 squadrons of land-based fighter-attack aircraft (with four of them based in south Korea), two brigades of the Third Marine Amphibious Force including its air wing in Okinawa, 20 to 25 warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, including two aircraft carriers."

In addition, he said that "army's 25th Infantry Division stationed in Hawaii remains available for possible commitment (and) these forces will continue to undergo modernization."

On the same day, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Congressional testimony that the Joint Chiefs "have been re-evaluating" the new intelligence study which shows north Korean forces are "greater than estimated."

Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee on the FY 1980 defense budget, Gen. Jones, also said that even this year "there will not be any substantial withdrawal from south Korea until November-December."

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Army Clifford L. Alexander Jr. and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Bernard W.Rogers noted in their annual report to the Congress on Jan.30 that the United States has "quick reaction forces" ranging from a company to a multi-division corps to protect threatened national interests in the "contingency areas" including the Korean Peninsula.

Why did the Carter administration loudly call for "detente and security" on the Korean Peninsula and promotion of resumption of talks between north and south, and again propose its plan to organize "quick reaction forces" at this time?

It is crystal clear that the above-mentioned defense policy of Washington will step up confrontation between north and south and help to increase military tension on the peninsula, and it has nothing to do with peace.

Faked-up "New Intelligence Report"

Following this defense policy, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence agency of the Pentagon have made public new intelligence reports on north Korea's military strength.

The Washington Post Jan. 15 quoted a U.S. intelligence report as saying that the U.S. army and Central Intelligence Agency now believes north Korea has the fifth largest ground army in the world, a startling show of strength by a nation of only 17 million people and the new assessment, now in the final stages of interagency review, credits north Korea with a ground force of 560,000 to 600,000 men, about one-fourth larger than previously estimated.

The paper also noted that the final consolidated estimate is not finished, but officials agree that it will show the north Koreans to be substantially stronger on the ground than previously estimated.

On Jan. 23, the chairman of the Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee of the Arms Services Committee of the U.S. Senate who visited south Korea for three days from Jan. 13 to 15 submitted a report to the Congress in connection with the study on the real situation in Korea in conjunction with Carter's troop withdrawal plan.

In the report they said the north Korean military strength is substantially stronger than previously estimated and urged the Carter administration suspend the withdrawal plan, stressing the need to boost the south Korean forces.

A series of studies on the reassessment of the north Korean military strength are aimed at justifying the permanent presence of U.S. forces in south Korea and reinforcement of the south Korean forces under the pretext of maintaining the balance of power in the Korean Peninsula, while giving an impression of increased north Korean military strength to the world public.

After all, it is a link in the chain of a maneuver to scrap Carter's promise to withdraw U.S. ground force from south Korea.

Moreover, it is remarkable that President Carter himself approved the reassessment reports by the CIA and army intelligence in his "Report on Korea,1978" submitted to the Congress on Jan.15 in accordance with Section 668 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Pointing out the facked-up growing "threats from the north," the report said,"...because the military threat from north Korea remains serious, and given Pyongyang's intransigent posture and rejections of repeated ROK initiative to decrease tension on the peninsula,the United States must continue to assist the ROK in its efforts to strengthen its own defense capabilities.

"North Korea continues to increase its defensive strength through, among other things, the production of modern weapons and the expansion of its military strength."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far taken no action to invade south Korea, nor has it taken any offensive posture to the U.S. or its allies.

New "Compensatory Measures"

The Carter administration which does not intend even to phase out its ground force from south Korea, is continuously giving its military aid to south Korea as "compensatory measures."

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance disclosed on Feb. 6 before the House International Relations Committee that the Carter administration has earmarked $225 million in foreign military sales (FMS) credits and $1,800,000 for international military education and training (IMET) to suth Korea for fiscal year 1980 to help south Korea strengthen its military capability in connection with the U.S. troop withdrawal.

Offering the foreign assistance program for fiscal year 1980, Secretary Vance emphasized that "one of our most important security programs is for south Korea," saying that "peace and stability in Northeast Asia in general and on the Korean Peninsula in particular are of continuing vital importance to our security."

The secretary disclosed that this year the Carter administration is requesting $225 millions in FMS financing for support of south Korea's five-year force improvement plan (FIP).

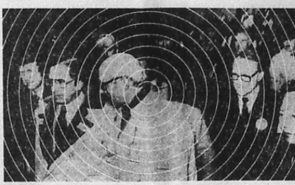
Meanwhile, the Pentagon announced on Jan.20 that the United States will be permanently stationing four E3A "Sentry" airborne warning and control aircraft (AWAC) at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, beginning in July 1980, to provide AWAC's coverage over the Korean Peninsula or in other contingency locations in the Western Pacific.

The E3A "Sentry", which is the U.S. air forces' new airborne warning and control plane, considered the most advanced aircraft of its type in the world, is designed to work with F-15 Eagle fighters to repell "enemy" planes at both high and low altitudes---covering more than 320km low altitudes and more than 480km at medium altitudes.

The above-mentioned facts clearly show the nature of the Carter administration policy toward Korea which has not changed at all since the beginning of its inauguration.

In the last analysis, the Carter administration intends to maintain its colonial military rule over south Korea, interfering in the question of Korean reunification which must be decided by the Koreans themselves, while delaying the once-modified-plan to phase out its ground force from south Korea.

It is a remarkable fact that the administration is stressing arguments opposing GI pullout from south Korea, taking aggressive and provocative attitudes against the DPRK when the resumption of talks for Korean reunification is being discussed between north and south.



U.S. Senators mission headed by Sam Nunn arrived in Seoul on Jan. 12 to reexamine the real situation in connection with Carter's plan to withdraw GIs from south Korea.

Photo shows a U.S. air force "AWACS" flying radar of the type to be stationed in Kadena Air Base, Okinawa.

Moon's Church Blackmails U.S. Solons

The Mun Son Myong's "Unification Church" blackmailed at least 100 U.S. congressmen with sexual favors and campaign contributions, the March issue of the U.S. magazine "Playboy" disclosed.

In an interview in the U.S. mass-circulation magazine, Ted Patrick, a well-known professional religious cult "deprogramer" said that "Unification Church" members told him they "bought" congressmen with money and sex through a "PR (public relations) team." He said one deprogramed woman told him she had seen "a cardboard box filled with envelopes containing anything from $10 to $1,000 as contributions for congressmen."

Converts to the religion founded by a south Korean, the Rev. Mun Son Myong, also have American, Korean and Japanese women to seduce congressmen, he said.

"Whenever they (congressmen) had sex with those girls, it was taped, and then a few days later they would call them up," he said. "If they invested this thing right, at least 100 senators and congressmen would go to jail."

Patrick, claims to have "deprogramed" about 1,600 members of various cults since 1971. He also has served jail sentences on charges of kidnapping cult members, but other courts, have upheld his right to forcibly remove minors from their cult environments and try to change their religious beliefs when he acts on behalf of their parents.

In the interview, partly conducted 12 days before the Guyana massacre involving the People's Temple religious group, Patrick said religious cults have the power to order their members to commit mass murders or suicides.

After the Guyana massacre, Patrick said "the potential exists in the Moonies, in Krishana, in Scientology—and they are much larger and much better organized than the Peoples Temple. Each talks about eliminating its enemies." **(A gist of the interview will be carried on the People's Korea from the next issue.)**

TED PATRICK

An article run by the Mar. issue of the U.S. monthly magazine "Playboy"

On DPRK-US Peace Talks (5)

PAX KOREANA

(Continued from the previous issue)

NO THREAT

Pyongyang has ever since been steadfast to pax Koreana.

The American version of "threat" was already upset personally by President Kim Il Sung, when he met the visiting American journalists. In an interview with the New York Times, May 26, 1972, the President assured:

"Some people say that the US troops are staying on in south Korea to protect it because we might 'invade the south.' This is a lie. We have declared time and again that we have no intention of invading the south. It is high time to put an end to the situation where US troops play policemen in south Korea under the emblem of 'United Nations forces.'"

This standpoint was reclarified in a letter of the DPRK legislature addressed to the US Congress on Mar. 25, 1974, which proposed a DPRK-USA peace agreement (See the first installment of this series). In addition, Pyongyang has been committed to a peaceful reunification of the country in the mutually agreed three principles of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement. On Mar. 15, 1973, Pyongyang presented a five-point proposal to ease tension between the north and the south to the Seoul side at the second meeting of the north-south co-ordination commission.

Pyongyang's invariable effort for peace is more clearly found in a report delivered by President Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the DPRK's 30th birthday, Sep. 9, 1978. He stressed:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples of the world over."

In accordance with this viewpoint, Pyongyang on Jan. 23 renewed the following four-point reunification proposal: the reconfirmation of the north-south joint statement; an immediate end to calumnies and slanders; unconditional and immediate discontinuation of all military actions; and convocation of a whole-nation congress.

As the case stands, there has never existed any "threat" at all from the DPRK. On the contrary, the socialist government has made every possible effort to see a reunified peaceful Korea. This will be true in future, too, as it was in the past.

On the contrary, the American military presence has constantly posed a grave threat to the peaceloving socialist Korea, stepping the tension to an explosive point in the peninsula.

3-PARTY TALK

While announcing with fanfare its empty commitment to withdraw US troops from south Korea, the Carter administration has newly proposed a "three-party talk"—Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington—concerning the Korean issue, instead of the Kissinger plan for a "four-or six-party panel," including China, the Soviet Union, the US and Japan.

The tripartite panel would mix up the two separate matters due to be settled by different parties concerned.

In the first place, the matter of foreign intervention arises from the American military presence in south Korea. The Americans are the only foreign forces still remaining in the divided peninsula even after the Korean War, which ended on Jul. 27, 1953 as a result of an armistice. There are neither Chinese nor Russian troops at all in the northern part of the country, not to speak of any other foreign troops.

Nevertheless, only US troops are continuously stationed in the south in the name of "UN Forces." They came to south Korea under the cloak of a "liberation army" right after the surrender of the Japanese imperial army on Aug. 15, 1945. Thereafter they openly participated in the Korean War against the DPRK, abusing the UN Flag. The American-manipulated "UN Forces" were illegally inaugurated by Washington and its Western allies at a UN Security Council meeting called immediately after the outbreak of the war on Jun. 25, 1950, without the participation of its two socialist permanent member states, the People's Republic of China, whose seat was then usurped by Taiwan, and the Soviet Union. Any UNSC resolution requires unanimous approval by the five permanent member states.

In spite of such a historical fact, the Americans still insist that GIs are there in order to maintain the ceasefire in compliance with the "UN assignment." When the 30th UNGA in 1975 adopted a resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command," withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea and the conclusion of a DPRK-USA peace agreement to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement, they completely lost any legal ground for their continued stay.

Under the circumstances, Washington invented another pretext for continued stay of its troops in south Korea to replace the "UN assignment." The argument is that American forces are staying in the region as a "deterrent to north Korean attack," in accordance with the "south Korea-US mutual defense treaty" enforced in 1954. In a persistent attempt to support such an argument, Washington has ceaselessly made much ado about an imaginary "threat from north Korea." Nowadays more fuel is being added to this.

No sign of "threat" can be found on the part of the north. On the contrary, a real threat has been consistently increased from the other part, with arms buildup hastened in south Korea. Pyongyang's long-established approach to national reunification is not through war but through peace and dialogue.

Consequently, in every respect, there is no reason for US troops, alias "UN Forces," to stay in south Korea any longer.

In this context, the Pyongyang-proposed peace agreement with Washington can be instrumental in paving the way for America's disengagement from south Korea.

This matter should be discussed by the real parties concerned, the DPRK and the USA, as the proposed peace agreement will be a bilateral permanent framework to replace the existing armistice agreement, to which the two nations are the signatories. Washington's insistence on Seoul's representation in this negotiation is groundless because of its refusal to sign the armistice agreement. In addition, the prerogative of the command over south Korean forces is exclusively held by the commander-in-chief of the US forces there, who concurrently the "UN Commander." In the light of this fact, Seoul has no capacity to participate in the proposed bilateral peace talk.

Among other things, Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement is urgently required to set up a permanent peace framework originally proposed in the armistice agreement, which cannot guarantee a durable peace. Without a peace agreement, Korea will be exposed to a constant danger of another war.

(To be continued)

Algerian New President Hailed

Rodong Sinmun(organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 13 carried a singed article headlined "Algerian People Advance toward New Victory."

It says:

Benjedid Chadli, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, was elected President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in accordance with the unanimous will of the Algerian people through a recent referendum.

The results of the election clearly showed that President Benjedid Chadli enjoys deep respect and trust among the Algerian people.

The Korean people are greatly rejoiced over and warmly hail the election of His Excellency Benjedid Chadli as President with full support and approval of the Algerian people.

The fraternal Algerian people are a courageous people with a revolutionary tradition which they established by raising the first torch of the armed struggle against the imperialist colonial rule on the African continent and winning the national independence.

After the independence they have made big successes in their endeavour for independent development and socialism in accordance with a line suited to their country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Algerian Government and people are energetically struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for defence of the dignity of the Arab nation and striving for the complete liberation of Africa and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Rodong Sinmun Flays S. African White Racists

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 7 dedicated an article to the day of international solidarity with the South African people. A signed article of the paper said that the Korean people extend warm felicitations and militant solidarity to the South African people who are waging an indomitable struggle to put an end to the illegal colonial rule of the white racist minority and retake their rights as the masters of the country.

The article goes on:

The South African racists are a vicious enemy trampling underfoot the national independence and freedom of the African people. An end should be put to the racists' rule in South Africa at an early date.

The article notes that the fascist terror rule of the South African racists and their military provocations against the neighbouring countries are backed by the imperialists.

Pointing to the ever mounting struggle of the South African people for terminating the racists' rule and winning national liberation and freedom, the article continues:

In its recent statements the African National Congress of South Africa declared 1979 a year for strengthening the armed struggle and stressed that the South African patriots would continue their struggle against racism and imperialism till victory.

This reflects the firm determination of the South African people to fight relentlessly overcoming all sorts of difficulties and obstacles till they overthrow the racists' rule and win final victory.

The struggle of the South African people is a sacred struggle for the genuine independence and sovereignty of South Africa and a just struggle for the complete liberation and peace of the African continent.

The South African people who enjoy the encouragement and support of the world people will surely bury racism and achieve national liberation and genuine independence.

Meanwhile, in an article headlined "the South African People Will Surely Win in the Anti-Racist Struggle," Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) stresses: The Korean people will continue to firmly support with might and main the sacred struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation.

Visas for 2 S. Korean Women, Cost Japan Top Officials Job

It was disclosed that two Japanese top officials of the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice illegally allowed south Korean women to enter or stay in Japan.

Charged with conspiring in illegal immigration were Daito Yasuo, 52, and Tanogami Tatsuki, 46, both of whom resigned voluntarily after the irregularities came to light.

The disclosure that the two were top officials engaged in immigration matters and had assignments at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, will cause a stir at a time when Japan-south Korea dirty connection and the case of Kim Dae Jung are criticised widely by the public.

Antaku Tsunehiko (a Socialist member of the Lower House), took up the case in the budget committee of the House of Representatives, saying that this case is a typical example which shows Japan-south Korea fusion and that there are doubts that the KCIA was connected with the case.

The JSP (the Japan Socialist Party) probe found that Daito had issued a visa to a Korean female he knew during his three-year assignment at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul from 1968, though he knew she had falsified her application document.

Even after returning to the Justice Ministry, Daito had his subordinates prolong her stay in Japan in violation of the Immigration Control Act, it said.

Tanogami was accused of having helped another Korean woman to disguise herself as the wife of a dead Japanese and forging a visa for her.

The JSP pointed out that the woman Daito had helped enter Japan was known to Kanayama Masahide, former Ambassador to Seoul who now operates a research institute on international relations which is financially supported by the south Korean "government."

This case has made it clear once again that the Japanese authorities are closely connected with secret agents of KCIA.

S. Korean Agriculture under Heavy Pressure of "Industrialization" (4)

"High Economic Growth" Vs Decline of Agriculture

(Continued from the previous issue)

An examination of the much-publicized movement for increased food production and self-sufficiency in staple grains reveals the status of agricultural policy of the 3rd 5-year plan. The annual average increase in the demand for rice was set at 1.5%, whereas the plan called for a 3.5% increase in production.

By 1976 rice production was planned to reach 4,860,000 tons, up 3,500 tons from the estimated demand for 4,820,000 tons.

To this end, the plan envisaged extensive basin development of four major rivers including expansion of irrigations, and mechanized farming.

As means of increasing income for farming and fishery households, the plan outlined special projects, stabilized prices for agriculture produce and its improved procession and distribution. "Increased food production and self-sufficiency in staple grains were supposed to be achieved only as a result of improved farming methods.

Noteworthy here is the fact that the 3rd 5-year plan stressed "self-sufficiency in staple grains," instead of "food self-sufficiency," catchphrase of the first 5-year plan and the 2nd 5-year plan.

A preference was given to "agricultural development" during the first 5-year plan, but with no remarkable success registered, as the target of increased food production was far from achieved. Dependence on foreign food resources became far heavier.

The poor performance was a main consideration when the reference to "self-sufficiency in food supply" was missing in the 3rd 5-year plan which set forth self-sufficiency in staple grains as its key agricultural target. The demand for staple grains can be reduced largely by an increased in wheat supply. Therefore, self-sufficiency in main grains makes no sense in agricultural development. Self-support in staple grains can cause heavy food shortage, which result from an increase in imports of grain and a sharp drop in food self-sufficiency.

In any event, a rapid progress was not brought about in any domains of agriculture and fisheries during the 3rd 5-year plan.

The 3rd 5-year plan originally envisaged "promoting of stock breeding industry" to meet domestic need for beef. However, as it turned out, the domestic demand for beef was met with the mass-import of beef.

The 3rd 5-year plan is in the same category as the 2nd 5-year plan which established a heavier economic dependence on foreign countries. The 3rd plan made that dependence still greater. The south Korean economy is far from independent and self-sufficient.

The 4th 5-year plan (1976—1981) sets forth "growth, efficiency and equality" as its basic slogans. It calls for establishment of the independent economy, promotion of the infrastructure development and technical innovation and improvement of efficiency. The targests of the 4th 5-year plan have no hope of success like the successive economic plans.

The agricultural policy of the 4th 5-year plan remains outdated in respects of agricultural development. Advanced agriculture require improvement of the infrastructure and of production on know-how. The plan ignores these points, however, plan laid too much stress on increasing investment in the development of agriculture. In other words, the planners are unaware that all the increased investment do not necessarily improve agriculture.

(To be continued)

Most of men left the countryside as a result of "industrialization" of agriculture. Seen there are only women and children.

"Demand of My Son, Chon Tae Il"

Li So Son

Mrs. Li So Son contributed to a south Korean magazine her memoirs titled "Demand of My Son, Chon Tae Il" on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the death of Chon Tae Il who protested against harsh suppression by the Pak junta by killing himself by fire in November, 1970.

She stressed in her memoirs that freedom, rights and happy life depend solely on the concerted efforts against oppression of south Korean labourers. Follow excerpts of her memoirs:

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Li So Son

Chon Tae Il

He Is Alive

It will be eight years on November 13 since Tae Il died in front of the Pyonghwa market.

Has his demand been realized today eight years after his death? He demanded by killing himself that workers be treated as humans. I am now more strongly determined to work for the recovery of the human rights of workers as he wanted.

Although workers' living is supposed to be better and better as the days go by, we suffer from increasing hardships and my son's name, Tae Il, seems to be no longer in people's memory. But I am convinced. The human rights of workers will be guaranteed: They won't be trampled underfoot for long. After his death, more and more of his brothers are participating in the labour movement with the same spirit as Tae Il's though suffering difficulties because of their activities. Whenever I see their work in the labour movement, I feel I see Tae Il in them. I'm convinced that Tae Il is never dead.

Last year when I was in jail for the so-called "contempt of court" during my activities in the labour movement, I dreamed a dream every night, where Tae Il appeared and said to me, "Mother, nothing is more precious than the time you spend in jail. This is a very good chance to look back upon your past well and renew your determination." And when I was so exhausted, I dreamed a dream many times in which he encouraged me, saying, "Don't keep away from meals. Try to eat!" I feel that he is always beside me and lives in the minds of those who are insulted and exploited.

Warm Humanly Love

Tae Il, who died at 22, said like this: "I will work for my toiling friends and for those miserable people who deserve sympathy and who have to kill their conscience, who always suffer losses and try to prolong their lives." (from his diary)

He had lived with this resolve and died for these people. He regarded his meek neighbours who were always suppressed, maltreated and faced with hardships as "part of myself" and "anohter me".

He loved those 10-15 years old girl apprentices who had to work hard for a monthly wage of 3,000 *won*, who had to work in dark, dusty, small work rooms like holes, where not a wind came through, and who often had to forego lunch and could not go to the toilet room. They worked 16 hours a day and were denied even a holiday except for two monthly holidays and had to work overnight, taking medicine to keep them awake.

On many occasions he walked 30 *ri* (12 km) betwen the Pyonghwa market and Tobongsan to go to the factory, in order to save a 30-*won* bus fee and buy girl apprentices 30 one-*won* bon-bons. If he saw 23-24 years old young girl sewers look pale or suffer an eye disease, neuralgia, bronchitis, lung-disease, dyspepsia, a gastroenteric disorder from nerve trouble, menstrual irregularity and so on, he took them to hospital, paying from his monthly wage, and because of this it was tens of times that he did not bring home any money.

His diary reads:

"I am sentimental and I don't know when I became so. When I see poor people, I feel unhappy, seized with melancholy all day. It seems to be because I myself know their circumstances so well."

His love was truely love for human beings. It was love for the people who were exploited and were suffering. In order to stand on the side of the weak whom he loved most and who were forgotten, trampled underfoot and suffered pains, he was resolved to "sacrifice his own interests", and died for their sake.

No social, political or economical elements which dehumanize human beings were acceptable fo him.

Awakening through Experiences

He could not afford to go to school. He could manage to study until the 4th grade of primary school and the first grade of junior high school. He was poor. He worked as a chewing gum-seller, newspaper-seller, as a pusher of bicycle trailers, umbrella-seller, popsicle-seller and so on. But he was never disencouraged. He lived as a true man even at the bottom of society.

If man loses self-respect, is mean-spirited, abandons himself or despize himself only because his lacked opportunities to study, he cannot be a true human being or cannot love even himself. If he cannot love even himself, he cannot love his neighbours. He who has no love, cannot but be unhappy: He depends on others and come to have a slavish spirit.

"If you hate your past because it was unfortunate, the unfortunate past of yours will remain a bastard in yourself for ever, won't it?"

Self-abasement, meanness, dependence, self-torment, resignation, silence—these were not acceptable to him. It is not because we are idle, we are not simple in our life, or because we are too poor to study that we workers are faced with difficulties in our life and are not treated as human beings. The management makes us suffer from inferiority complex, and demand we should be thrifty when they themselves should be.

Think of this. Why should those people who produce and work be humble and foolish? The Bible says, "He who does not work shall not eat." Those who do not work are mean: Those who produce and work should not be foolish. We workers are just.

What Tae Il wanted is that workers should respect themselves, have pride, have a spirit of indepndence and have the courage enough criticize what is wrong.

"We are all the same human beings. And why should the poor be slaves of the rich? Why are the poor not entitled to take a rest on the day God chose as a holiday? Religions speak of the equality of all the people and so do the laws. Why should those pure and unsophisticated girls be manure of the dirty rich? The life of man is precious. The life of the poor is as precious as that of the rich. The life of all the animating creatures in this world is precious. It is an instinct of the living creature to dislike death. Here is a man who does not know this instinct and who is just looking forward to his death, not feeling any pains."

My son knew the unhumanly reality and felt sorrow for the first time after he came to the Pyonghwa market. He bought little girls bread and took sick girl machinists to hospital with all his monthly wages. But realizing that such act of his cannot remedy the miserable situation at the Pyonghwa market, he decided to become a cutter.

Although he became a cutter to stand on the side of the workers, he keenly felt that it could not improve the unhumanly and brutal labour conditions. As he realized his limitations as a cutter, he organized a "fools' association" to investigate the labour conditions. He studied and studied day and night after getting a literature on the labour standard laws. He brought his findings to the labour department and made representations, but in vain. Although there was a labour standard law, it was not kept. Tae Il got angry.

"Please protect the virtuous juvenile minds before they are offended any more. Why is the labour standard law not kept, though it stipulates for the protection of the children?

I know very well that the labour standard law is a law of our country. A law made suitable for our reality is our very law. Isn't it alright to try to make a law applicable to the reality when it is not applicable? Enterprise owners behave as if they are noble men and seem to think that they should not associate with their employees.

Owners of the enterprises are not tormented by a guilty sense even if they earn much profit in that way. They sweat the workers in illegal ways. This notwithstanding, why does the society keep silence? With my little knowledge cannot I understand it.

Respected labour inspectors, I hereby request that you solve all these problems as soon as possible."

My son, realizing that this society is an unhumanly and corrupt society where the workers are used as manure to fatten the rich more, got angry with this kind of system and strongly criticized it.

I Will Never Compromise

"I will never compromise. The world I see is my work place I know and mine are acts against the clearly non-peaceful and unhumanly society which harms human nature. There is no difference between an employer and an employee in being human beings. They are equal in value as such.

It is humanly of man not to disregard any problems concerning human beings. In this awful age when each man is deprived of all what is humanly, I will never compromise with any injustice and at the same time will try not to keep silence with, but to watch and correct it.

All the men who need men, what do you think of first? Human value? Ethics? Or money?"

It is "anger at and resistance to the reality as a human being" that my beloved son Tae Il intended. He also intended to correct injustice as well as not to compromise with it. It was not what he intended to yield, fear and shrine from the gigantic suppression for the further unhuman corruption. Tae Il never wanted to give in to, keep his eyes away from and keep silence to injustice and corruption.

He continued the labour movement, overcoming the repeated dismissals. Even after his discharge, he studied the labour standard law and incessantly suffered and grappled with the reality in an effort to improve the labour conditions. Even when he was working at Kidowon in Samgaksan after his discharge from the Pyonghwa market, he regarded the Pyonghwa market as " the home town of my mind". Making a resolve that "I have to go back and have to be beside those young girls", he committed himself to the fight to correct injustice there.

For Improvement of Labour Conditions

It was on the morning of November 11, 1970. On that fine morning of autumn, he had an early breakfast. And after then, peering here and there in the house with his usual overalls and the book on the labour standard law in his hand, he took the trouble to say to his brother Tae Sam and sister Sun Ok, "Care for mother. If I am not here, you two have to take care of her." Then he went out. He did not return home on the evening of that day. He made a workers' "human declaration" at the cost of his life in the street in front of the Pyonghwa market at 1 o'clock of the following day.

Tae Il died. He went to the minds of those poor, suppressed, hardships-torn girls at the Pyonghwa market. Refusing to "accept material values as the price for existence itself" and rejecting all the humiliations as a slave and temptations, he died.

Until Getting Decent Living

I believe that we should make still alive Tae Il, who died, crying, "Don't make my death senseless". The way he can be kept alive is the way workers can live. I believe that my beloved son will revive only when 7 million workers awaken themselves to unite themselves and look fcr humanly livelihood of theirs.

"Mother, be strong-willed! Never be discouraged! You know my intention, don't you? Please fight with my friends until my demand is met and they win a happy life.

Mother, please be a fire which lights the dark workers, by standing on their side. Didn't you want me to be honest when you were bringing me up? I will live sincerely and die for others. Don't grieve over my death. And don't be a priest who doesn't practice but be a priest who practices. This is my last request to you. Oh, mother, don't make my death useless. Will you make a promise, won't you? Will you make a promise, won't you?"

He closed his eyes just when he acknowledged my promise.

Just from that moment, I stood on the side of those weak workers, to realize his intention and share their pains.

Eight years have passed before I know. I felt as if I committed a great sin if I did not see those girl apprentices at the Pyonghwa market even a day during these eight years. Anxious about them, I have lived with them and fought together with them.

I can never be discouraged now and can never abandon his will. Here I want to make it clear that I think that I can not in the least avert my face from the pains of the work ers.

Tae Il will surely revive. He will be burning red in the strong movement of workers. I want to see his revival in the strengthened consciousness and strong spirit of the workers for their rights.

Korean Painting

"Dragon-Angler"

(anonymous, 17th century)

This painting depicts a man fishing a dragon, an imaginary animal.

A positive posture of a man for a dragon which man is not supposed to get access to because it is thought to have power to change the features of all the creatures is the subject of the painting.

Although the dragon is painted with india ink, the work holds an established position in the history of the Li dynasty thanks to its specific subject and touch.

Chagang Province

Chagang Province is mountainous inland area bodering Northeast China.

Its high and ragged ranges include the Rangrim Range, the Chokyuryong Range and the Namsan Range. Lots of rivers there are suitable for power production. Power stations are found along the Amrok, the Tokro, the Chasong, the Wiwon and the Chongchon rivers. Leading power producers are the Tokro-gang, The Kanggye Youth and the Unbong power stations.

Chagang Province is known for having rich underground resources: as lead, zinc and graphite. Important mines are located in Wison, Rangrim, Hwapyong and Chagang counties.

Mining is virtually synonymous with Chagang Province as it is the county's biggest producer of graphite. Prominent are the Hwapyong and the Tongbang mines.

Before liberation there was not a single factory in the province. But now it has many large centrally-controlled industrial enterprises and more than 300 modernly-equipped local industry factories. These local industry factories use locally-produced raw materials resources. They include the Manpo Lumber Mill, the Kanggye Winery and the Kanggye Knitting Mill with 50,000 spindles. Among their products are timber, ironware and resin daily necessities, textile and foodstuff and porcelain.

Timber production is an important part of the provincial economy, too. Big timber producers are situated in Hwapyong, Rangrim and Chonggang areas. They produce more than 60 per cent of the total of lumber of the country.

Chagang Province's star plant is Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the first in the DPRK to produce ever machine tools which is called "mother factory". The plant's present status is closely associated with presidential guideline. When the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War was still raging, President Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the orientation and ways of the plant's development through his on-the-spot guidance on 14 occasions in the subsequent period.

Latest technology has extensively been introduced to boost the plant's production capacity. At present its per capita output is roughly 20 times that at the time when the plant was commissioned. Machine tools produced by this plant are at work in different domains of the national economy. They are also used in more than 40 countries.

Despite its limited arable land, Chagang Province manages to produce corn, potatoes, beans and even rice. A grape garden is in Popyong and recently a terraced orchard was made in Tongsin county.

Many high mountains and lakes are tourist attractions in Chagang Province.

High mountains are: Mt. Wagal (2,262 m), Mt. Maengbu (2,214 m), Mt. Rangrim (2,186) and Mt. Sobaek (2,015 m).

The Rangrim Lake is situated near Mt. Wagal and Mt. Maegnbu and the Tokro Lake is on the line of the Tokro River.

Hot spring draws large numbers of holiday makers to Wonhung and Somu counties.

Mt. Myohyang (1,909 m) stands in the southeastern bottom of the province. The mountain is one of 4 famous mountains—Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Chiri and Mt. Kuwol. In the mountain are many relics and sites of historical interest. The Popyong Temple, built in A.D. 1402, has a 13-storyed pagoda in its garden, a proof of advanced architecture and sculptural technique.

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

Jan. 22

*Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, met Chon Myong Gyong, DPRK ambassador to hiscountry.

Jan. 23

*Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda, met the economic delegation of the DPRK on a visit to his country.

Jan. 24

*The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing O Man Sok as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

*A protocol on trade for 1979 between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang.

*An agreement on trade between the governments of the DPRK and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was signed in Amman.

Jan. 25

*His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, met Li Man Sok, DPRK ambassador to his country.

*Linden Forbes Samson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Gyana, met the delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Ik Su on a visit to Guyana to attend the Latin American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Jan. 26

*A cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Chang Se Guk left Pyongyang by air for a visit to India.

*The 31st meeting of the board of directors of the Korea-China Amrok River Hydro-Electric Power Company was held in Pyongyang.

At the end of the meeting, a relevant decision on the questions discussed was signed.

Jan. 29

*Mihaly Kozak, General Secretary of the Table Tennis Sub-Committee of the International Association of Sports Press, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 30

*A Korean movie delegation headed by Ho Beak San left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Jan. 31

*The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Kim Ryong Yong as DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Upper Volta.

Feb. 2

*A friendship basketball game between the Korean women's team and the Cuban women's selection was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The game ended in favour of the Cuban team—88:75 (50:46 in the first half).

Feb. 4

*A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Pyongyang by air to attend the fourth ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Tanzania.

Feb. 6

*A fisheries delegation of the DPRK headed by Kang Jon Gu and delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Kim Si Hak left Pyongyang by air for the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

*An accord of the 18th meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee was signed. **(KCNA)**

Brief Korean History (1)

Primitive Stage: Beginning of Korean History

This series of articles by B.J. Lee is intended to give our readers basic knowledge of Korean history. The following is the first:

☆ ☆

Paleolithic Age

Evidence amply suggests that the Korean Peninsula has every claim to be ranked among the oldest sites of human habitation in the world. Numerous paleolithic remains were found in Korea, indicating that Korean history began to coincide with the appearance of man on the world. In 1966 the famous Komunmoru remains were unearthed in Sangwon county some 40 km south east of Pyongyang, which radio carbon dating method found to be 400,000-600,000 years old.

Remains found there included scores of fossilized bones of animals such as field mouse living in swampy land, hyena with short jaw and rhinoceros with two big horns that became all extinct. There were discovered pebble chopping tools, each weighing one kilogram or so. These were undoubtedly of paleolithic provenace.

The Komunmoru remains are conclusive evidence that man inhabited the Korean Peninsula almost at the same time with the debut of mankind on this globe. Artifacts excavated there suggest that the paleolithic people were hunters or gatherers, living in the open or in caves. Their living was constantly on the starvation level. Their survival depended on owning property in common and performing labor in common. To them private ownership, gap between rich and poor, exploitation and classes were completely unknown. Needless to say, they lacked any particular human relationship like family or relatives.

Neolithic Age

The remains excavated at Kulpori, Unggi county, North Hamgyong Province in 1963 show advanced paleolithic living. The remains were located in the lower reaches of the Tuman River bordering the USSR. Finds consist of two cultural strata. The first stratum belong to the midpaleolithic age about 100,000 years ago, while the second clearly proved to be of later paleolithic provenance 40,000-30,000 years ago. The settlers, choppers and stone knives found there suggest, possessed a relatively high level of technique, using fire. They were not cave people but set up tents, settling down in any given place, proof of closer human relationships and some sophistication of human brains and physique.

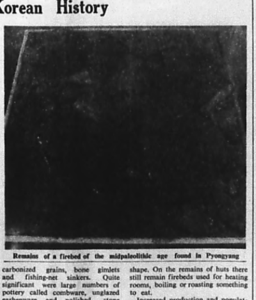
The Kulpori people as typified by the first stratum were paleolithic men. The second stratum group were neantrophic men very similar to modern men. They broke way from the primitive tradition and formed a maltriarchal clan community. Fossilized bones of neantrophic men of the later paleolithic age were also found on Mt. Sungri, Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province in 1972.

Matriarchal Clan Community

During the later paleolithic age, matriarchal clan communities appeared and became widespread in the neolithic age. These clan communities were marked by common ownership private property (mainly means of production) and blood relationship. Intra-clan marriage were taboo. The division of labor between men and women was clear. Men were hunters and fishermen, and women engaged in farming and housekeeping. Female labour was far more productive than male labour. Blood relationship was identified only by maternal line.

Many clans, the ancestors of the Korean nation, were living in the vast areas covering the Korean Peninsula, with extensions into the basin of the Liao River, Northeast China to the west, the valley of the Sungari River to the north and the Littoral Province to the east. They formed a distinctly Korean culture different from that in Siberia or in the Yellow River valley.

Neolithic artifacts were discovered in shell mounds in Kungsan, Onchon county, South Pyongan Province and in dwelling places in Chitap-ri, Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province. They included stone ploughs and sickles, unglazed earthenware,



Remains of a firebed of the midpaleolithic age found in Pyongyang

carbonized grains, bone gimlets and fishing-net sinkers. Quite significant were large numbers of pottery called combware, unglazed earhenware and polished stone axes of peculiar shape. Houses were circular, rectangular or square in shape. Roofs were of conical or gable shape. On the remains of huts there still remain firebeds used for heating rooms, boiling or roasting something to eat.

Increased production and population were setting the stage for a bronze age and patriarchal communities.

(To be continued)

World Bulletin

*Oil and gas deposits were discovered in Azerbaijan's west, the Soviet Union. In a scientist's view, this vast region may become the USSR's new oil producer. The hydrocarbon raw materials occur there at depths of more than 5,000 metres.

*The Huai River Bridge, the longest bridge incorporating an oil pipeline in China, was open to traffic.

The bridge is 1,922.9 metres long. The oil pipeline which runs from Linye in Shandong to Nanjing crosses the Huai River.

The construction of the projects took only 20 months.

*The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recently issued an address to all the voters of the Soviet Union in connection with the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR slated for March 4.

*The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held in Bucharest on February 1.

The plenary meeting debated and approved the report on the fulfilment of the 1978 plan and the draft on communique on the fulfilment of the plan.

*Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official goodwill visit to Kuwait.

*Carlos Andres Perez, President of Venezuela, in his recent press conference, resolutely denounced the subversive acts of multinational monopoly corporations against Venezuela.

*The extraordinary meeting of information ministers of Arab countries was held in Baghdad.

*An international seminar on "Combating Natural Calamities in South Asia" was held recently in New Delhi.

*A protocol on commodity delivery and payments between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was signed.

*An agreement on developing bilateral exchange in educational, cultural and scientific fields between Romania and the Philippines was signed.

*The Kenyan Foreign Minister declared that Kenya would continue to pursue a non-aligned policy.

*An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Cuba was signed in Havana.

*The joint communique on an official goodwill visit of the Senegalese Prime Minister to the Republic of Cape Verde, the two countries pledged to make every effort for the complete liberation of Africa.

*The organ of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front exposed the Rodesian racist clique's barbarous suppression of the people.

*Philippine youth demanded the removal of all U.S. military bases in their country.

*A writers' conference of the Latin American and and Caribbean countries adopted a declaration in support of struggle of the Nicaraguan and PuertoRican people.

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